MURPHY HOLDS CONFERENCE ON STATE TICKET

Democrats at Saratoga Await His Decision on Candidates.

PUZZLED BY ROOSEVELT

Hearst, Gerard, Walker, Osborn and Smith Continue to Nurse Booms.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 21.—Charles F. Murphy, "Boss" of Tammany Hall, is here. He has room 213 at the United States Hotel, out of which, when he has consulted such more humble Democrats as he may care to see, will come the Democratic candidate for Governor and the remainder of the ticket. This is the general feeling to-night among the leaders and delegates who have arrived here to attend the unofficial State convention, which will open at noon on Tuesday.

Thus is history likely to repeat itself. It will be remembered that at Rochester in 1910 Mr Murphy, then the acknowledged State leader, sat in room 212 in the Hotel Seneca and dictated the nomination of John A. Dix for Governor.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Democrats in this State were never so much at sea, never so puzzled over the selection of a State ticket. The injection of Col. Roosevelt into the situation has caused them to lose their bearings and they are drifting, uncertain as to what ought to be done and apparently incapable of making up their mind.

Up-State Against Hearst.

Mr. Murphy is perfectly capable of making up his mind at the right time and of making his will the will of the convention. He has shown that ability in the past and stands ready to assume the role of dictator again if it becomes necessary. When he has decided what is to be done the 450 delegates, three from each Assembly district, will gather in solemn session and indorse the Murphy slate.

It is probably perfectly true that the Tammany leader, after his experience with Gov. Sulzer, one of his selections, decided that never again would he attempt to name a State ticket. This year he gave the up-State leaders fair warning that he did not want to have anything to do with the ticket. He told them to go ahead and pick the man and Tammany Hall would try to elect him. The Syracuse conference was organized. It held several meetings, established a preferred list of seven and then threw the whole job up to the unofficial convention.

Usually it is not safe to predict what the Murphy mind will be thirty-six hours before the start of a convention, but it seems safe to say, after a canvass of the leaders here, that William Randolph Hearst will not be indorsed. Up-State seems almost solidly against him, and while "C. F." is powerful enough probably to make them swallow even that bitter pill, he is far too wise to do so.

Look to Washington.

If Washington intervenes Mr. Murphy will probably permit them to pick the candidate and be responsible for his election. It is felt that, if Col. Roosevelt should be the Republican candidate, the only thing to save the situation will be to make the campaign a personal fight for the support of President Wilson and his handling of the war.

If the President should care to draft Franklin D. Roosevelt Mr. Murphy would probably fall into this programme, but he would want it thoroughly understood that the candidate was an Administration candidate and had the active support of the Washington leaders.

It is stated on what seemes to be the best of authority that so far Washington had given no indication of a desire to name the candidate. It has been consulted on the platform, but has remained silent on personalities.

Soon after Mr. Murphy arrived an attempt was made to get in touch with the National Capital. Later he left the hotel in company with Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, former chairman of the State Committee and former National Committeeman, with whom he has collaborated in many previous political situations. After they have had a thorough understanding of the business of seeing local leaders will begin.

Mr. Murphy came up on the train with Philip F. Donohue, Representative Thomas F. Smith and Alfred E. Smith. There was the usual buzzing and craning of necks when he came into the lobby of the Grand Union, and the customary attempt to get some line as to what was running through the Murphy mind. He did not say, as he has in past years: "The convention will decide," but his few crisp replies were to this general effect.

The Hearst boom has been quiescent to-day. David Hirshfield has been gumshoeing around mysteriously, but has said nothing for publication, strange as it may seem. Thomas F. Gilleran, one of the old time workers in the Independence League, is on the ground, but if he is working out any deep laid plot on behalf of the publisher it has not become apparent yet. The greater part of the extensive Hearst suite is so far vacant.

Mayor Walker's Stock Rooms.

Mayor Harry C. Walker of Binghamton is the outstanding figure to-night of all those who have been discussed by the Syracuse conference. That may be because he is on the ground and mixing in a good natured way with the delegates and leaders.

The Syracuse committee of forty-two will have a meeting to-morrow night, and they say they hope to be able to decide on one name to present to the convention. It is certain they will make no selection until Murphy has made up his mind, and that may not be until late to-morrow night, maybe not then.

"I am a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor," said Mayor Walker, "and my name wil be voted on by the committee of forty-two. If I am not selected by them I shall still be a candidate for the recommendation before the convention. However, if I am not the choice of the convention I shall support whoever may be chosen by it."

More Talk of Gerard.

Mayor Walker said he had always been for woman suffrage, but dodged the Prohibition issue.

"I think my views on that matter had better be stated later," he declared. "I should be inclined to follow the ideas of the party as enunciated in its platform on that matter."

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, is being talked of by some of the leaders, but only in a way that expresses grave doubts as to his availability. When a group of the up-State men heard that Harvey T. Ferris of Utica had swung around to Gerard, they laughed and one remarked:

"Oh, yes. His name ought to be 'Ferris Wheel.' We want an up-State man, but if we can't get one we want Al Smith. He is the only Tammany man we would be satisfied with."

So far Mr. Murphy has made not the slightest reference to Smith in his talks with the other leaders. A word from him and the up-State men would swing in line behind Mr. Smith, but they feel they cannot push his candidacy unless the Tammany "Boss" asks them to do so and expresses his conviction that such a candidacy would be successful.

Osborn Makes No Progress.

President Smith is willing and anxious to make the run, but he is a "good soldier" and does not intend to press his candidacy openly until he gets the word that he may do so.

So long as Mr. Murphy continues to oppose William Church Osborn there is no chance of his nomination. With the waning of the Hearst talk the Osborn stock has taken a slump. He has many friends up-State, but his candidacy was born in the fear of Hearst and because of his declared willingness to fight Mr. Hearst right through the primaries if necessary.

Judge Samuel Seabury, who has been doing some brave talking about the "conspiracy" to nominate Mr. Hearst, had nothing to say to-night. He was asked if he would bolt and run in the primaries against the editor, if the latter should be named and his reply was:

"It would be undiplomatic for a man who is to sit in a convention to say in advance he would bolt the selection of that body."

Knows Colonel Is Waiting.

There is some gossip about the corridors that the convention may not name a ticket at this time, but wait and see what Col. Roosevelt is going to do. There is nothing to it, however, except an indication of the wabbly mind of some of the leaders. Mr. Murphy has information that he believes to be authentic that Col. Roosevelt is going to wait until he finds out what the Democrats do, and he does not intend to try to outwait the Colonel.

John H. McCooey has not arrived, neither has Patrick H. McCabe of Albany. Both are Hearst men, but apparently they do not care to lead a fight for the editor.

Cornelius F. Burns, of Troy, who wants any old place on the ticket, is busily circulating around the hotel. Bird S. Coler, Charities Commissioner under Mayor Hylan, when found drinking spring water across the street, denied he was going anything to further his moob for Comptroller. However, nice little blue leaflets announcing his candidacy and bearing the legend "Watch the count" are being passed around. One was handed to Mr. Murphy and he put it on for a minute.

"Dare I wear this?" he asked, with a smile. "Maybe it will make me regular." But he did not wear it long.

"I might take it if they threw it at me," was the way Commissioner Coler spoke of the nomination.

Lightning Rods Up.

Mr. Ferris of Utica is sounding the praises of his fellow townsman, Henry R Beebe, as the proper man to put on the ticket as the candidate for State Engineer.

W. Caryl Ely of Buffalo, who has had a lightning rod up for the Governorship for years without number, is on the ground, but there seems to be no possibility that it will strike him. Most of the members of the "steering committee" of the Syracuse conference have arrived. In addition to these named there are David F. Lee of Chenango, Joseph J. Murphy of Troy, William H. Kelly of Syracuse and Charles E. Norris of Jefferson.

William H. Fitzpatrick, Michael J. Walsh of Yonkers and Roscoe C. Irwin of Kingston are among the other up-State leaders on the ground. Arthur H. Murphy, the Tammany leader of The Bronx, is here with his Borough President, Henry Bruckner. The latter is outspoken for the nomination of Al Smith.

Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt of the Navy Department is said to be on an inspection trip with the fleet and is not expected to return for three weeks. In his absence the Democrats say they would not dare to nominate him in view of his expressed desire not to have his name considered. But if President Wilson should draft him that would be another matter.

In the meantime some other strong candidate might arise.

So the situation to-night lies in room 213 at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, subject to what word is received there from the powers that be in the national capital.

THE LANSDALE LAUNCHED.

Destroyer, Named for Naval Hero, Christened by Widow.

QUINCY, Mass., July 21.—The destroyer Lansdale, named in memory of Lieut. Philip Van Horn Lansdale, U. S. N., was launched at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation to-day. Many navy and army officers, including Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commanding this naval district, and Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, were present.

Lieut. Lansdale, a gun officer, was killed when suppressing an insurrection in Samoa in 1899. The new destroyer was christened by his widow, who came from San Francisco for the purpose. She was accompanied by Lieut. Lansdale's sisters, the Misses Maria and Eliza Lansdale.

DEMOCRATS HEAD TOWARD SARATOGA

Leaders Start for State Convention by Boat, Motor and Train.

AT SEA FOR CANDIDATE

Murphy Gives No Sign of Favoring Any Particular One for Governor.

As Republican delegates to the recent State convention continued drifting back into town yesterday Democratic delegates started to Saratoga to attend their unofficial State convention, which will open in Saratoga to-morrow. Many of the bosses and their attendant braves motored out of the city, some went on the afternoon trains, others will start on the Albany night boats and still others will get away at the last moment this afternoon or to-night.

Just who the candidate is that Charles F. Murphy will stand behind is known only to that shrewd Tammany general, and while there remained in the city plenty of lesser politicians who were willing to discuss just who it is that Murphy has decided upon, no dependable statements were forthcoming.

Attention was drawn to the recent rehabilitation of the James W. Gerard boom as a pretty safe indication of where Murphy's favor will fall, but other reports were just as insistent that the Franklin D. Roosevelt movement started by Jacob Katz in Saratoga was the forerunner of further and similar action by the boss of Tammany Hall.

Al Smith's Boom Checked.

Leaders who are active in Democratic affairs have said from time to time that at the coming convention Murphy would keep hands off and let the choice of a candidate for the Governorship rest with the up-State contingent. Before leaving the city, however, several persons who know the Wigwam and are supposed to know the Wigwam mind said that no strong choice has been made by the up-State Democrats and that the choice is really up to New York.

The popularity in local Democratic circles of Al Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen, is generally acknowledged, but all talk of a Smith boom was met yesterday with the explanation that such a move would not meet with the complete approval of the Big Chief and others.

In Republican quarters most of the Whitman contingent which found its way back into the heat of yesterday was jubilant over the outcome of the State conference. Local Republicans who are strongly supporting the Governor characterize as a failure the attempt of the Republican Old Guard to stampede the convention for T. R. Some appreciation was voiced for Mr. Roosevelt's apparent refusal to fall in with the wishes of the Old Guard.

Gov. Whitman will begin his primary campaign to-day in Yonkers, where a mass meeting has been arranged. That is one of the anti-Whitman districts in the State and the Governor apparently intends to carry his fight for renomination into it as an opening gun.

Urges Care of Soldiers.

The Young Men's Democratic League of New York held a special meeting yesterday and adopted planks they wish to have incorporated in the platform of the Democratic party. Copies were sent to Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the platform committee. The planks read:

"That the civil service laws regarding and affecting the city and State of New York be amended to include a preference to be given to all soldiers, sailors and marines honorably discharged during or at the close of the present war.

"That a commission or department be created for the study of all labor, business and financial conditions so that the city and State will be adequately prepared to provide or assist in the employment or welfare of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, and all female employees in active service of the United States Government in connection with the present war, on their return to civil life.

"That the commission or department so created cooperate with the manufacturers and business men throughout the State in order to alleviate and remedy any abnormal conditions that may arise at or after the termination of the war."

A delegation representing the league will leave to-day to attend the Saratoga convention to-morrow.

COLONEL'S ANSWER COMING.

Will Announce Decision on Governorship in Few Days.

Within the next three or four days Col. Theodore Roosevelt will make known whether he will allow his name to be used in connection with the fight for the nomination for Governor on the Republican ticket.

The Colonel intends considering to-day the various questions which have been presented. These will take up his time for at least two or three days, after which may be expected his answer as to whether he will become a candidate.

BENNETT OFFERS TO WITHDRAW FOR T. R.

"In the Fight to Stick" Unless Colonel Accepts G. O. P. Nomination.

WILL ABIDE BY PRIMARY

Insists Prohibition Should Be Submitted to Vote of People.

William M. Bennett, former State Senator, said yesterday he is in the fight for the Governorship to stick unless Col. Roosevelt decides to become the Republican candidate. What the consensus at Saratoga might be does not bother Mr. Bennett.

"I am in the fight to stick," he said yesterday, "unless Mr. Roosevelt decides to take the nomination. My petition with the necessary number of names is ready and I shall file it at the right time and begin my campaign as soon as Mr. Roosevelt makes his announcement.

"If he decides to stay out I shall go right ahead with arrangements for an automobile tour. I have no information as to the plans of my two opponents except that I understand their headquarters have been closed for the last four or five days.

Would Withdraw for T. R.

"If Mr. Roosevelt should decide to obey the almost unanimous call of the party I shall be very glad to have his name substituted for mine. If Mr. Roosevelt does consent to run Mr. Whitman would have to withdraw, and in my opinion Mr. Roosevelt would sweep the State.

"I wish to make it clear that I shall abide by the primary. If defeated I will not run independently. Last fall in the Mayoralty campaign I announced at Senator Calder's club that I would abide by the Republican primary for Mayor. I regard this as a fight within the party.

"I wonder if Gov. Whitman will take the same attitude or will he, if defeated, repudiate the primary as he did last fall in this city after he had voted in that primary? Will he again show himself to be a fifty-fifty Republican?

Wants Prohibition Vote.

"I believe prohibition should be settled in this State by submitting the matter to a vote of the people. When in the Senate I voted for the extension of the local option law under which the people by a direct vote would decide the question.

"As the campaign progresses I shall demand that each candidate make public before the primaries the amount of money received by him, the names of the givers and how it has been spent.

"Widely prevalent opinions are that Mr. Whitman is the candidate of the money crowd who are putting up their money in an attempt to get control of the State Government for investment purposes. If that is so the people are entitled to know it before they vote.

"I have sent to each of the sixty-three Assembly district leaders a letter asking them to permit me to speak at their clubhouses. I expect most of them to consent, but if some refuse, as did Samuel S. Koenig's leaders last fall, I will carry on an open air campaign in those districts. With the other candidates I expect to cover every county by August 1."

F. D. ROOSEVELT NOT TO RUN.

War Work and Fondness for Cousin Preclude Possibility.

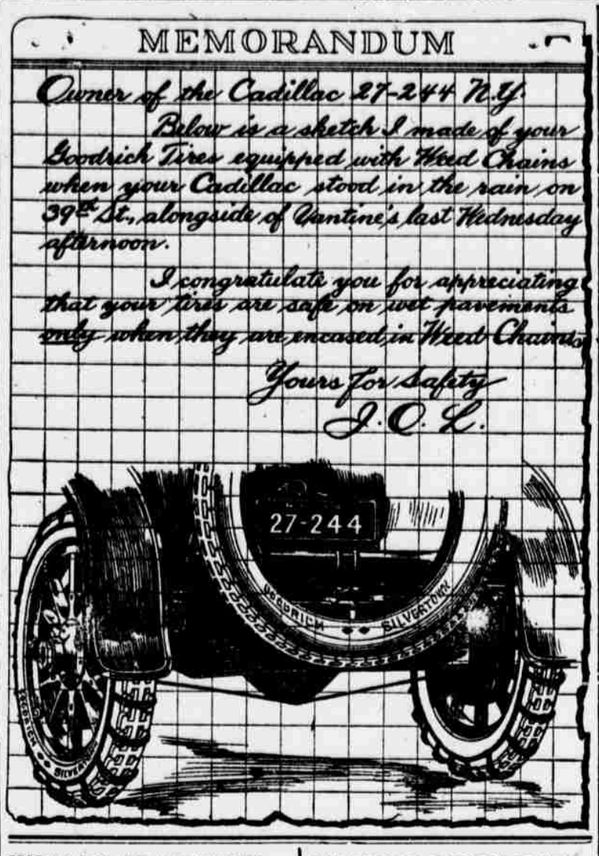
Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The talk of the Democrats of New York trotting out Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to run for Governor in case Col. Roosevelt should be the Republican candidate has excited smiles here.

Friends of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is now absent on an important mission, insist there is not the slightest chance of his being open to such an invitation, first because he has made up his mind to continue his war work, believing this to be his patriotic duty, and second because under no circumstances would he run against his distinguished cousin.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt is on the most cordial terms with the Colonel and there is a strong family feeling between them. This reason alone probably would be sufficient to keep Mr. Roosevelt from agreeing to become the Democratic candidate under such conditions. But the one idea that is controlling with him as he has plainly indicated in talks with friends recently is that this is no time to vacate a post carrying war responsibilities second only to those of Secretary Daniels.

As has been stated, New York State Democrats who are pinning any hopes on Secretary Lansing, Counsellor Frank Polk or Assistant Secretary Roosevelt are doomed to disappointment.



INDIANS IN FRANCE ONCE HUNTED VILLA

Pershing Took Scouts Over as Being Good Fighters.

EL PASO, Texas, July 21.—Indian scouts mentioned in to-day's despatches from the American Army on the Marne are Apaches, recruited from the White Mountain reservation of eastern Arizona.

Many of them had been acquainted with the mountains, deserts and trails of Chihuahua since the Geronimo campaign, and were obtained by Gen. Pershing in 1916, when he went into Mexico after Francisco Villa and his followers, following the attack by Villa on Columbus, N. M.

A company of Apaches was gathered at Fort Apache, Ariz. The Indians, garbed in their picturesque tribal costumes and mounted on their own ponies, rode forty miles to the Santa Fe Railroad at Holbrook, Ariz., held a war dance all night and entrained the following morning for Columbus, where they were put in regulation army uniforms. All were provided with wrist watches, which they prized highly.

The scout company did effective work in Mexico both in trailing bandits and in engaging them when encountered. When Brig.-Gen. Robert Howzee, in the expedition, was promoted Colonel from the lower rank, the Indians hammered out the eagles, his insignia, from Mexican silver dollars. When the expedition came out of Mexico the Indians, mounted on mules, received a great ovation, which they observed with customary stoicism.

When the expeditionary forces went to France the Indian scouts manifested willingness to go along to hunt Germans and Gen. Pershing took them with him.

RED CROSS MEN DECORATED.

Seventeen Americans Receive Italian Medal for Bravery.

ROME, July 21.—The following members of the American Red Cross have received the Italian War Cross for conspicuous bravery during the recent offensive:

Lieut. Epaskun, San Francisco; J. H. Tedford, James Eaton, Harry F. Gibbe, Raymond T. Hanks, Wisted G. Henderson, Willard H. Hohl, Charles H. Masters, George C. Noyes, Malcolm G. Olson, Grant M. Palmer, Bryant Prescott, Robert Rieser, Winthrop Slade, Jr., Henry N. Spellman, Amory Thorndike, Edward L. Dougherty and George S. Piper.

Ernest M. Hemingway, who was recently reported having received 237 shrapnel wounds in the legs, is progressing favorably.

Montclair Girl, 17, Missing.

Grace B. Griffith, 17, daughter of Eben Griffith of 28 Smith street, Montclair, N. J., left her parents' home Friday evening to go on an errand and has not been heard from or seen since by her relatives. She is about five feet tall, has light hair and blue eyes and is slightly deaf. Because of her affliction she is unable to speak distinctly, but is said to be excellent at penmanship. The police have notified the authorities of surrounding communities of her disappearance and have searched all hospitals without finding her.

VICTORY ON MARNE AROUSES PARISIANS

Chateau-Thierry Day Celebrated With Enthusiasm.

PARIS, July 21.—This is Chateau Thierry day in Paris. It is the cheery word of greeting on the boulevards and one hears it shouted above the roar and rattling of the subway trains.

Paris, sceptical after many months of stubborn and bitter defensive and negative victories, received the news of the opening of the Franco-American drive with subdued enthusiasm, fearing disappointment, which had so often followed in the wake of former offensives. The moderate terms in which the official communications are couched help to maintain the city in a state of calm expectancy.

When, however, the communique containing latest advices mentioned 20,000 prisoners and 400 guns, and above all, the recapture of Chateau Thierry, Paris, heaving a sigh of relief, decided that the time had come to begin to celebrate.

Now that the enemy has been driven across the Marne, it affords the French press legitimate satisfaction to quote the German press which was recently rejoicing over the success of the army in crossing the river. The comment of the German newspapers showed the great importance which was attributed to the German advance by the press of that country.

The Frankfort *Gazette* considered the establishment of a bridgehead south of the Marne as an event of capital importance, opening up the finest military perspective. The Munich *Neueste Nachrichten* believed the crossing of the Marne was the surest means of capturing Rheims, while the Strassburg *Post* affirmed that the German success in crossing the river was a complete and definite victory.

Similar comments from other newspapers are quoted, ending with a statement by the military critic of the Frankfort *Gazette* printed on Friday, in which he said "We foresee no French counter offensive, as the French high command has its hands tied."

2,500,000 GERMANS SLAIN.

650,000 Definitely Disabled Since April, Says Danish Paper.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 21.—More than 2,500,000 Germans have been killed since the war started, asserts the usually well informed Danish newspaper *National Tidende*.

In addition to the total number killed the paper says that since last April 650,000 have been definitely disabled and sent to the interior as unfit for further service.

Russian Jews Plan to Aid Allies.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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BERNE, July 18 (delayed).—A secret Jewish society has been discovered by the Germans in Odessa. The object of the society was to recruit Jewish soldiers from the Russian army and send them to Palestine via Vladivostok to join the British army there.

RAIN CAMOUFLAGED ALLIES IN ATTACK

"Temps" Tells How Nature Helped at Opening of Offensive.

ENEMY WAS STUPEFIED

Post of Honor Given to Americans With Flower of French Army.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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PARIS, July 21.—Events are moving so fast that much of value is likely to be lost by the rapid race into history. The *Temps* correspondent to-night gives a description of Gen. Mangin's first onslaught west of Rheims which merits a better fate than oblivion.

"The night preceding the attack was stormy," the correspondent says. "There was a tremendous thunder cloud, huge illumination by flashes of sheet lightning. Cataracts of rain preceded the start of the offensive. The heavens themselves tried to camouflage our last preparation along a front of twenty-five kilometers.

"Our troops were slightly tired as they were lined up, having been fighting since March 22. The centre place of honor was reserved for the Americans, side by side with the men who form the flower of the French army. They awaited the moment of attack under an open heaven. When dawn came every one was in his place, ready to go over. Everything was wrapped in a great quiet. The drip of water from the trees was the only sound.

"Suddenly at half past 4 the signal for the attack went up. Immediately a terrific noise burst and an avalanche of shells thundered down our front. Our eager gunners formed another avalanche which moved slowly but regularly eastward. It was our barrage. Behind it the French and American troops advanced. They had been gone only ten minutes when the first prisoners came running along, their hands lifted high in token of surrender.

"At certain points prudence was required, for it was impossible in this instance to make a frontal attack upon the wooded horn on the plateau toward Dommiers. There the position was surrounded by troops who advanced around the horn over open country. When the two points joined at the extreme end of the horn the trap was shut. Moreover, it had been necessary to cross the Savieres, flounder about in the marshes and cross deep ravines, but finally all those obstacles of the first minutes had been overcome and the general line attack had been well advanced.

"Having got hold, the platoons of tanks came up and took their places at the head of the armies. It was a grand sight to see the tanks advancing as though on parade in the enemy ranks, where stupefication alone describes the situation. Our waves of infantry followed behind in excellent order."

Fallen Aviator Rescued.

"From this moment onward the attack became more rapid. So quickly did it go that one French aviator shot down within the German lines had hardly time to hide himself in a wood before he was rescued by the advancing French. Another proof of the swiftness of our advance was the silence of the enemy artillery, which had no time to react. Hundreds of artillerymen were captured before they had time to lead their guns. In the deep ravine at Sacoin we reaped a fine harvest of heavy field guns.

"Meanwhile news was arriving at the headquarters of Gen. Mangin—which really consisted only of his headquarter's flag placed at the foot of a big oak tree, whence he followed the French advances. Villages were falling one after the other like houses built of cards. On every road and on every path across the wheat fields long lines of men in gray uniforms were flowing in. They were the Kaiser's soldiers surrendering in groups of 40, 50 and 100.

"Here two regimental staffs were captured in bed; there a camp surrendered, the sentinels of which hadn't time even to call 'Who goes there?' Further off the Americans were galloping over the country, overtaking the frightened enemy. Toward the south, in the region of the Ourcq, the ground was more cut up and dotted with woods, an awkward hill and dale, where the artillery barrage was only able to have a superficial effect. There machine guns were still in action. This allowed the Germans to withdraw to the west and occupy fresh positions.

"The afternoon was occupied by some in organizing the conquered positions and by others in clearing these last points of resistance. In this work the tanks, having finished their job of the morning, played a useful part. They were free to any one who called for their services."

The Immediate Objectives.

The objective of the French was the Chateau-Thierry-Soissons road, which was, according to *La Liberte*, already under French artillery fire north of Chateau Thierry at 11 o'clock this morning, and also the road between Flames and Edre. This itself was enough to hasten the enemy in evacuating Chateau Thierry.

The fighting at Vierzy was extremely difficult. The village was captured by the Americans and then taken from them and recaptured by the Americans, who are described by another *Temps* correspondent on another sector in the following words:

"But the finest thing in the battle was the dash of the Americans. You ought to have seen these great fellows, tunics off, shirt sleeves rolled up to the elbows, crossing the river with the water up to their shoulders, and then flinging themselves at the Boches like so many bulldogs. When that has been seen it will be time to guess what America will be able to give her allies on the front from now on until the end of the war.

"The Germans at sight of these magnificent strong, young, cheerful troops fled or surrendered without the first order of throwing down their arms. They cast them down, unbuttoned their braces and ran toward our line, haggard, muddy and frightened. I wish all the mothers of France who have lost sons in this war could have seen this epic sight. Hhey would have seen vengeance at work."

It was at Vierzy that the German reaction was most felt, yet it was able to do nothing. All the news that has been received shows the Germans in the northern line were completely surprised.

Crack Divisions Were Employed.

Among the divisions were some of the best troops of the German army, Bavarians and Saxons, and also the famous Sixth Brandenburg Division, which took Douaumont, which the Emperor celebrated as being "invincible." The losses of the Germans were so great during the full offensive that the enemy was obliged yesterday evening to throw in four new divisions and two still suffering from the previous offensives.

In the early hours of this morning French troops of Gen. Degoette's army crossed the Marne again and entered Chateau Thierry. The enemy was threatened from the south and west of this town and his position also was menaced by the Franco-American troops who advanced from the north. Saturday night the enemy viewed this menace so well that, being cut off from the north by Gen. Mangin's advance, they determined to withdraw to the northwest.

French troops have continued to make progress beyond Chateau Thierry and early this morning they occupied Etrepilly, five kilometres north. This marks the definite defeat of the enemy's offensive in this sector.

The collapse of Chateau Thierry deprives the Germans of one of two pillars in their line toward Paris, the other of which is Soissons. Soissons itself is now commanded by French guns. To Gen. Demitry belongs the honor of having recaptured this town. According to the news received in Paris, the retreat of the Germans in this sector of the front was very much in the nature of a flight. They withdrew along the line of fire on the Tardenois road and also fell back along the Chateau Thierry-Soissons road through Ouchy le Chateau. The southern portion of the enemy front, between Chateau Thierry and Soissons, has been broken up, whereas the northern portion, still resisting, has taken the form of a series of salients around small villages dotted alongside the road.

It is clear that the enemy is making a desperate effort to keep the neck of the nippers open in the region of Montagne de Rheims, where Marfaux is being fought for with the utmost obstinacy by the Germans and the British. This ruined village already has changed hands several times.

VICTORY IMPRESSES DUTCH.

Spell of German Command Broken, Says One Paper.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.—The allied victory has created a deep impression throughout Holland. The *Telegraaf* says that anything is possible; that the capture of 400 guns will fill the Germans with consternation. *Handelsblad* says the double Franco-American success revives French courage and rejoices the Americans, whose young army has proved that it is capable of vigorously tackling the Germans.

The greatest importance of the victory, according to the *Nieuwe van den Dag*, is the scoring of a tactical and partly even strategical success against the German commanders. Even if the Germans recovered their advantageous position, the paper says, the fact remains that the spell of the German army commands is broken. *Tyd* emphasizes the great strategical advantages achieved by Gen. Foch within a few hours.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Clearance Sale of
Men's Straw Hats
Reduced to $1.95
Formerly $3, $4, $5

¶ Including every straw hat in the store that was selling heretofore at the prices mentioned above—Sennits, Splits, Mackinaws, Leghorns, and Fancy Straws. All in perfect condition—the majority just taken from their boxes.

All Panamas Reduced
Formerly $5 to $12—Now
$2.95, $4.95, $5.95, $7.95

Beginning this morning at 9
The Semi-Annual
Sale of Saks Suits for Men
Formerly $28, $25 and $23
Reduced to $18

¶ Every suit included in this sale was selling, up to 1 P. M. on Saturday last, at their regular prices, which is always reasonable.

¶ Suits of this particular character, when reduced to such a low price, and the assortment of fabrics and models so complete, are certainly unusual this season.

Small Charge for Alterations

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce for today, Monday, an Important
Sale of Men's Shirts
Special at $1.20

¶ Twelve hundred well-tailored shirts. All discontinued numbers taken from our regular stock that have been selling at much higher prices.

Woven Madras, Fine Count
Printed Cloth, Silk Fronts and
White Cheviot Sport Shirts

Khaki Cotton Shirts, $1.85

¶ With separate collar. For army or general wear. Also, regulation army ties in Black Silk, 55c.

Men's Silk Cravats, 65c

¶ Made of plain color Crepe Meteor, Fancy Silks, Evan's English Foulards and Rep Silks, in exquisite colorings and patterns.